were killed. Applying this ratio to the Federal loss, we arrive at the figure of 1840 as the total of their wounded. This reduces the number of unwounded prisoners to 596. There can be no question that these figures are substantially correct.[1]

These figures show hard fighting. It appears that of the 18,500 officers and men who crossed Bull Run with McDowell or subsequently joined him, 2300 were killed and wounded,—a loss of over 12 per cent. The Confederate loss in the battle[2] was not quite so large in proportion. Of the Army of the Potomac (Beauregard's), about 9700 were actively engaged,—of the Army of the Shenandoah, about 8300,—making a total of 18,000.' **Of** these there fell, killed and wounded, about 1900,—somewhat over ten per cent. The officers on both Rides, as a rule, showed great gallantry. McDowell, Johnston, Beauregard were in the hottest of the fight, directing and superintending their respective armies. Beauregard had a horse shot under him. The commanders of the two leading Federal divisions, Hunter and Heintzelman, were both wounded. Of the Federal brigade-commanders "Willcox was wounded and taken prisoner. On the other side, Bee and Bartow were killed; Jackson and Kirby Smith wounded. The action was fought, so long

as it was fought, with great spirit by both armies; and, so far as the Federal troops are concerned, it was not until the

[1] *Cf.* Fox's *Regimental Losses in the American Civil War*, 23 *et seq.*

[2] Deducting, that is, Jones' loss of 76 in the engagement near McLean's ford; 2 W. R., 539.

[3] I B. & L., 195. It is remarkable that the numbers engaged on both sides should have been so nearly equal.